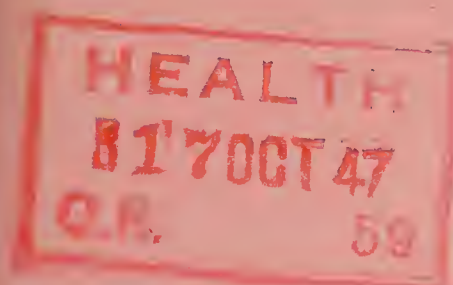


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**URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON  
& WEYBRIDGE**



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# REPORT

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**of the**

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF**

**HEALTH**

**for the year 1946**

Chertsey :  
STEVENS & SON LTD.  
The Caxton Printing Works  
57 Guildford Street.



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& WEYBRIDGE**

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# ANNUAL REPORT

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Council Offices,

Weybridge.

August, 1947.

To the Chairman and Members of the Walton and Weybridge Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1946.

From a perusal of the vital statistics which follow it will be seen that the natural increase in population from excess of births over deaths is three hundred and two. The birth rate for the year was 18.86 per 1,000 of the resident population, a slight increase over the previous year. The death rate was 10.27, a slight decrease on the previous year.

It is gratifying to note that the infant mortality rate—28.66 per 1,000 live births—continues at an increasing low level and that no maternal deaths fall to be recorded.

It is also worthy of note that this is the first year on record that no cases of diphtheria occurred in the district, a tribute to the intensive immunisation campaign which has been carried out in the district in the last few years.

The incidence of major infectious disease continued at a low level. One therefore concludes that children of pre-school and school age are being provided with the necessary protective foods in an adequate quantity.

Considerable progress was made with housing during the year but many more houses require to be completed before the resident population can be said to be adequately and conveniently housed. There are a proportion of old and sub-standard houses in which it is not reasonable to press for considerable repair but which require to remain occupied during the present crisis.



In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to Members and Officers of the Council, to the County Medical Staff and Medical Practitioners in the district for their very helpful assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. MACIVER,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

# Urban District of Walton and Weybridge

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	9,049
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid 1946	...	...	...	35,150
No. of inhabited houses (end of 1946)				
according to Rate Books	...	...	...	9,348
Rateable value	...	...	...	£463,441
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	£1,850

### Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants.

The more important industries in the area are associated with the manufacture of aircraft and aircraft accessories, electrical equipment and dental instruments, and the carrying on of market gardening. The residential character of the area is responsible for the employment of a proportion of the population in personal service.

### Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year :—

	Total	Male	Female
Live Births— { Legitimate	613	321	292
{ Illegitimate	50	27	23
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	18.86		
Still-births— { Legitimate	6	2	4
{ Illegitimate	3	1	2
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	13.39		
Deaths	361	161	200
Death-rate (actual) per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	10.27		
Death-rate (for purposes of comparison with other districts)	Not available.		
Deaths from puerperal causes—	Deaths from puerperal causes		
	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births		
Puerperal sepsis	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—
Death-rate of Infants under one year of age—			
All infants per 1,000 live births	28.66		
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	27.73		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	40.0		
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	63		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil		
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil		
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years)	Nil		

CAUSES OF DEATH.

			M	F
ALL CAUSES :	...	...	161	200
Typhoid and paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	8	3
Other forms of tuberculosis	...	...	3	1
Syphilitic diseases	...	...	1	—
Influenza	...	...	2	7
Measles	...	...	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	—	1
Cancer	...	...	22	41
Diabetes	...	...	2	1
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	...	...	18	34
Heart Disease	...	...	33	48
Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	11	8
Bronchitis	...	...	3	5
Pneumonia	...	...	9	6
Other respiratory diseases	...	...	2	3
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	5	1
Diarrhoea (under two years)	...	...	—	—
Appendicitis	...	...	—	1
Other digestive diseases	...	...	6	5
Nephritis	...	...	1	4
Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	...	...	—	—
Other maternal causes	...	...	—	—
Premature birth	...	...	3	1
Congenital debility, etc.	...	...	8	4
Suicide	...	...	2	3
Road traffic accidents	...	...	1	1
Other violent causes	...	...	7	11
All other causes	...	...	14	11



GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority :—

(a) Medical Officer of Health :

D. P. MACIVER, M.D., D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for the Urban District of Chertsey and the Rural District of Bagshot. He is also Medical Officer for Ottershaw Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

(b) Chief Sanitary Inspector :

H. T. CARD, M.R. San. I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

R C. SWEET, M.S.I.A.

(Resumed 1.2.46 after demobilisation; resigned 5.8.46)

W. G. COLLAM, M.S.I.A. (from 1.11.46)

Assistant :

P. E. GUNNER.

The Sanitary Inspectors hold the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board and also that of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

In addition to the duties of Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Card carries out those of Petroleum Officer and Chief Inspector under the Shops Acts.

The Additional Sanitary Inspector also fulfils duties as Shops Acts Inspector.

(c) Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health :

Miss J. M. Eglon holds a joint appointment. She is responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in all three districts.

## Laboratory Facilities :—

(1) Water. Samples of water as supplied from the West Surrey Water Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver. These samples are taken in rotation from the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge, and the Urban District of Chertsey. The results of the investigations made during the year are tabulated on page 13.

(2) Milk. Samples of milk from retailers in the District are submitted to the Epsom Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

(3) Infectious Disease. During the year 1944 an agreement was entered into with the Ministry of Health Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Epsom, whereby an agreed annual sum is paid to them for all bacteriological work, and especially of an infectious nature, submitted. This may be from hospitals and private medical practitioners, but also includes the routine bacteriological examination of milk and water.

Arrangements have also been made under the same scheme for emergency specimens, and particularly throat swabs for diphtheria, to be examined at the Bacteriology Department, St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

## Ambulance Facilities :—

Name of Authority and Telephone Number	Number of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station
Case of Infectious Disease :		
Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board. Ottershaw 30.	Two	The Isolation Hospital Ottershaw.
Non-infectious Cases :		
The Walton and Weybridge U.D.C. Walton-on-Thames 2323.	One	Council Offices, Hersham Road, Walton.
The Committee of the Weybridge Hospital. Weybridge 209.	One	Weybridge Hospital, Church Street, Weybridge.

## URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE

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### Nursing in the Home :—

Four Nurses are employed under the District Nursing Association for work in the Urban District.

### Clinics and Treatment Centres :—

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes.

Centre.	Address.	Clinic.	Day.
Walton	S.C.C. Clinic, Rodney Road.	School Medical	Every Tuesday
		Child Welfare	Every Friday
		Ante Natal	Every Thursday
Weybridge	Locke King Clinic, Devonshire Road.	School Medical	Every Tuesday
		Child Welfare	Every Tuesday
		Ante Natal	3rd Tuesday
Hersham	S.C.C. Clinic, Rodney Rd., Walton.	Child Welfare	Every Thursday

### Tuberculosis Dispensary :—

Walton, Weybridge and Hersham are served by the Tuberculosis Dispensary at Locke King Clinic, Weybridge, where the County Tuberculosis Officer attends for consultations on the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Friday of each month at 10.0 a.m. and the 2nd Friday at 2.0 p.m.

### Venereal Disease :—

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area :

GUILDFORD :—Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males—Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Fridays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Saturdays 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

Females—Mondays 2.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.



KINGSTON :—Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Ave.

Females—5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

WOKING :—Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Males—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females—Tuesdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

Fridays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

**Hospitals :—**

Voluntary General Hospitals serving Walton, Weybridge and Hersham :

The Hospital, Weybridge.

The Hospital, Rodney Road, Walton-on-Thames.

The establishment at Botleys Park E.M.S. Hospital, Chertsey, now known as St. Peter's Hospital, has proved very helpful to General Practitioners and their patients in the district.

**Infectious Disease Hospital :—**

Ottershaw Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Ottershaw.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### Water Supply :—

The district is within the area of supply of the West Surrey Water Company, the works of which are situated on the banks of the River Thames in the Walton area, the intake being obtained a short distance above Walton Bridge. Samples of water as supplied by this Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal, and Sciver. The samples are taken in rotation from the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge and the Urban District of Chertsey. Results of the examination of these waters are given on page 13.

### Main Water Supplies :—

#### *Direct to houses*

Estimated No. 9271.      Estimated Pop. 35750.

#### *By means of standpipes*

Estimated No. 12.      Estimated Pop. 50.

All standpipes are private and usually within the curtilages of the houses concerned. No street standpipes are provided.

It may be taken as an almost universal rule that where a main supply and adequate sewerage are available, water is lain on indoors.

### Water Samples :—

During the year six samples of water were taken for analysis from different parts of the Walton and Weybridge district. All samples were satisfactory and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes on bacteriological examination.

The figure for albuminoid ammonia was occasionally high, varying between 0.003 and 0.0315 in parts per 100,000.

The figure for oxygen consumed from permanganate was also high on occasions, varying from 0.0944 to 0.412 in parts per 100,000.

The Thames is obviously liable to contamination and it is only through efficient storage, filtration, and chlorination that water from this source can be rendered bacteriologically fit for drinking and domestic purposes. The bacteriological reports varied little from month to month.

At the end of 1937, an interchange of water reports was arranged with the West Surrey Water Company. There is now available to the Medical Officer of Health a fortnightly check on the condition of main water supply in the district, and these reports come before the Public Health Committee at all their meetings.

### **Rivers and Streams :—**

No pollution was detected during the year.

### **Field Common :—**

Sixty dwellings (85% of the total) are now connected to the mains of the West Surrey Water Company.

Summary of Analysis of Samples of Water taken from the supply of the West Surrey Water Co., in the  
Walton and Weybridge District.

Date sample was taken...	1st March	29th March	17th April	5th July	30th Sept.	30th Sept.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on agar ...	4	3	5	less than 1	12	2
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on gelatine ...	2	1	1	less than 1	4	1
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C in 48 hours on agar ...	7 Absent from	8 Absent from	7 Absent from	4 Absent from	2 Absent from	3 Absent from
Coliform organisms ...	50 ml.	50 ml.	50 ml.	50 ml.	50 ml.	50 ml.

Chemical Examination in parts per 100,000

Free Ammonia ...	0.003	0.0015	0.003	0.0045	0.009	0.0045
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.006	0.003	0.006	0.008	0.015	0.0315
Oxygen consumed from permanganate (4 hrs. at 80°C.) ...	0.1168	0.1120	0.0944	0.1072	0.400	0.412

**SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.**

**Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector :—**

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1925 and 1932	...	2
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts	... ..	228
Dwelling houses visited with regard to housing accommodation and overcrowding	... ..	15
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious diseases, etc.	... ..	183
Re-inspections under Public Health and Housing Acts		332

**Other Inspections :—**

Foodstores	... ..	238
Slaughterhouses	... ..	339
Cowsheds and Dairies	... ..	5
Bakehouses	... ..	1
Workshops, etc.	... ..	59
Moveable Dwellings	... ..	1

**Preliminary Notices :—**

Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the beginning of the year	... ..	113
Number of Preliminary Notices served during year	...	262
Number of such notices complied with during year		214
Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the end of the year	... ..	161



# URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE

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## Statutory Notices :—

Number of Statutory Notices served :

Section 93 of the Public Health Act 1936, served 9, complied with 7

Section 9 of the Housing Act 1936, served 1, complied with nil.  
Work executed by Council 1.

## Other Matters :—

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	*288
Number of Letters sent	...	...	...	720
Number of Letters received	...	...	...	462
Number of Samples of Milk taken for examination				4
Number of Samples of Water taken for analysis from the supply of the West Surrey Water Company				1
Number of samples of water taken from wells, etc.	...			5
Number of Rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	10

\*Includes 138 rats and mice reports arising from Ministry of Food Campaign.

## Defects remedied and work carried out as a result of the Sanitary Inspectors' representations :—

Walls dealt with for dampness	...	...	...	33
Walls repaired	...	...	...	24
Outside plastering	...	...	...	9
Inside plastering	...	...	...	12
Floors repaired	...	...	...	28
Floors ventilated	...	...	...	4
Sites concreted	...	...	...	6
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	22
Chutes, downpipes or gutters repaired	...	...	...	36
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	3
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	12
Walls and ceilings redecorated	...	...	...	93
Doors and frames repaired	...	...	...	4
Window sashes or frames repaired	...	...	...	23
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	2

## URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE

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Firegrates or ovens repaired	...	...	...	6
Boilers repaired	...	...	...	2
Water service pipes repaired	...	...	...	12
Water taps renewed	...	...	...	4
Drains repaired	...	...	...	10
Drains cleansed	...	...	...	17
Premises concerned in previous item	...	...	...	117
New drains constructed	...	...	...	2
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	8
Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	1
Soil pipes repaired	...	...	...	3
Gullies provided	...	...	...	3
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	7
Waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	8
Water closets provided	...	...	...	4
Water closets re-constructed	...	...	...	3
Lighting and ventilation of closets improved	...	...	...	1
New water closet and traps fixed	...	...	...	27
Flushing apparatus renewed	...	...	...	2
Flushing apparatus repaired	...	...	...	17
Cesspools constructed	...	...	...	1
Cesspools repaired	...	...	...	2
Lavatory basins renewed	...	...	...	10
Storage cisterns renewed	...	...	...	15
Washing coppers repaired	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	...	...	...	2

### **Factories Act, 1937 :—**

Fifty-nine visits were made to factories. In five cases repairs and improvements were effected to sanitary accommodation by informal action.

### **The Shops Act, 1934 :—**

Repairs to sanitary accommodation at one shop were secured by informal action.

### **Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928 :—**

No rag flock is manufactured in the district, but there are three upholsterers' premises where rag flock is used. These

premises are periodically inspected and no action has had to be taken in respect of them.

### **Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations :—**

No offensive trade has been established within the district, and there is no common lodging house.

### **Byelaws :—**

Byelaws under the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to Tents, Vans and Sheds are in operation.

Byelaws under the Housing Act, 1936, relating to Working Class Houses and to Houses let in Lodgings are also in force.

### **Smoke Abatement :—**

Difficulties in obtaining appropriate grades of fuel continued to give rise to unsatisfactory conditions with respect to a factory chimney.

### **Swimming Pools :—**

There are two private swimming pools to which the public are admitted.

The Council have a bathing station on the bank of the Thames at Walton, and a similar station at Weybridge; during the Summer months attendants are provided.

No Byelaws are available in this district in relation to the supervision of swimming pools.

### **Mosquito Control :—**

Some trouble has been experienced by mosquito breeding during the year. Larvicidal oil has been sprayed into ponds and ditches as frequently as possible.

**Eradication of Bed Bugs :—**

Number of houses in respect of which action was necessary :

	<i>Found to be infested</i>	<i>Disinfested</i>
(a) Council Houses	1	1
(b) Other Houses	2	2

Disinfection has been carried out by spraying with Zaldecide, followed by fumigation with sulphur.

The dwellings of all prospective occupiers of Council Houses are inspected for general cleanliness and absence of vermin.

Council Houses requiring disinfestation are ordinarily dealt with by the Local Authority. Privately owned houses and all cases where hydrocyanic acid gas treatment is necessary are dealt with by contractors at the owners' expense.

**Schools :—**

All public elementary schools are provided with main water supply and main drainage.

Visits are paid to schools in which cases of infectious disease have occurred. The Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School is followed, and family and other contacts are excluded where indicated.

It was not found necessary to close any school temporarily during the year on account of infectious disease.



## HOUSING.

At the end of the year fifteen permanent Council houses and seventeen temporary houses had been completed and were in occupation. In addition ninety-one families were housed in adapted flats in requisitioned properties, making a total of one hundred and twenty-three families housed.

A further eighty-two permanent Council houses and twenty-three temporary houses were in various stages of erection at the end of the year.

### 1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts ...	230
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	441
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... ..	2
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	4
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	2
(4)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	228

### 2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	175
---	-----	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices	...	...	...	...	—
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	—
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	1

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	9
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects remedied after service of formal notices :—				
(a) By owners	...	...	...	7
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	—

C—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses made fit in pursuance of undertakings under Section 11	...	...	...	—

D—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	...	...	...	1
--	-----	-----	-----	---

(2) Number of seperate tenements or under-  
ground rooms in respect of which  
closing orders were determined, the  
tenement or rooms having been rendered  
fit                   ...                   ...                   ...                   ...                   —

**Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding :—**

No reliable figures can be given to estimate the degree of  
overcrowding which is known to ~~exist~~ *exist*.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### (a) Milk Supply :—

The following are the number of Milk Dealers on the Register, kept under the Milk and Dairies Orders 1926 and 1938 :

Cowkeepers who are wholesale purveyors	...	7
Cowkeepers who are wholesale and retail purveyors		2
Cowkeepers who are retail purveyors	... ..	—
Retail purveyors	... ..	23

### Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936-1946 :—

The following licences were granted to sell designated milks :

Tuberculin Tested (Dealers)	... ..	3
„ „ (Bottling)	... ..	1
Pasteurised Milk (Dealers)	... ..	10

Five inspections were made of Cowsheds and Dairies, and where infringements of the Milk and Dairies Order were detected, notices were issued requiring compliance.

### Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1946 :— Accredited Milk :—

Thirty-one samples were taken for bacteriological examination and the methylene blue reduction tests. Seven of these proved unsatisfactory as regards cleanliness on first sampling but reached the required standard after further investigation and advice. Shortage of skilled labour and lack of adequate fuel for sterilisation is a common complaint.

### Pasteurised Milk :—

Five samples were taken and all passed the required tests for adequate pasteurisation and cleanliness.

There are now no ungraded milks retailed in the district.



The following is a list of licensed producers of Designated Milk in the area :—

**Accredited :—**

R. H. Timmis, Longmore Farm, Esher Road, Esher.

W. H. Mackay, Burvale Farm, Burwood Road, Hersham.

P. H. Ricks, Brooklands Farm, Brooklands Lane, Weybridge.

G. W. T. Scott, South Weylands Farm, Hersham Road, Esher.

**Tuberculin Tested :—**

A. Ezra, Home Farm, Foxwarren Park, Redhill Road, Cobham.

Accredited Milk Licences are issued by the County Council on being satisfied, after consultation with the District Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector, that the dairy and cowsheds are up to an agreed standard, and are provided with proper cleansing and sterilising equipment. The conditions applicable to these licences are not so onerous as those required for Tuberculin Tested Milk, in that animals have only to pass a clinical examination and do not require to be subjected to a tuberculin test. The County Council has power to revoke these licences if, on sampling, the Accredited Standard is not consistently maintained.

No applications were received in respect of “ High Temperature Short Time ” pasteurisation as a result of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1941, which permitted Local Authorities to licence alternative types of pasteurisation plants.

**Ice Cream :—**

The majority of dealers in the district sell ice cream manufactured by reputable firms. Samples of these have been examined and found to reach a high standard of purity.

There are a small number of dealers who make their own ice cream locally on premises registered with the Local Authority. Samples have been examined and have not always

been found satisfactory on bacteriological analysis. In the majority of cases a cold mixture is made with ice cream powder and milk powder before being frozen. The product is potentially open to contamination by the hands of the maker and by insufficiently cleansed or sterilised utensils and containers.

It has been found that satisfactory samples are readily obtained if the mixture is boiled and then cooled as rapidly as possible before being placed in the ice cream machine. This of course takes time and ice cream makers are unwilling to adopt this method.

The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, Etc.) Regulations made by the Ministry of Health under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 came into force on May 1st, 1947. Regulations for the hygienic preparation of ice cream are now laid down and a standard for bacterial cleanliness is suggested.

**(b) Meat :—**

Four hundred and sixty-six inspections of butchers' shops, slaughterhouses and other premises were made. All meat found unfit for human consumption was voluntarily surrendered, no magistrate's order being required in any case.

The Ministry of Food's Government Slaughterhouse is established at Messrs. Grimditch, Hersham. Details of work carried out are given later in the Report.

It is necessary for the Sanitary Inspector's Assistant to attend at these premises daily and approximately ninety per cent. of his time is so required in meat inspection duties only.

There is one other licensed slaughterhouse which has not been in use during the year.

**Unfit Meat and other Foods surrendered during 1946 :—**

<b>Beef :—</b>					lbs.
	...	...			209
<b>Pork :—</b>					
91 Carcases	...	...	...	...	12864
238 Pigs Heads	...	...	...	...	6005
267 Pigs Plucks	...	...	...	...	1628
40 pairs Pigs Lungs	...	...	...	...	96
73 Pigs Livers	...	...	...	...	247
Various Parts	...	...	...	...	648

# URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE

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Unfit Meat and other Foods surrendered during 1946—contin.

## Mutton :—

				lbs.
14 Carcases	...	...	...	666
101 Sheeps Plucks	...	...	...	377
837 Sheeps Livers	...	...	...	1598
Various Parts	...	...	...	17

## Veal :—

1 Carcase	...	...	...	
2 Calves Livers	...	...	...	28
2 Calves Plucks	...	...	...	4
Various Parts	...	...	...	5

## Imported :—

Ox Kidneys	...	...	...	18
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## Tinned Goods :—

Meat 289 tins	...	...	...	1161
Fish 71 tins	...	...	...	54
Jam 36 jars	...	...	...	47
Milk 250 tins	...	...	...	242
Vegetables 177 tins	...	...	...	191
Soups 4 tins	...	...	...	4
Fruit 38 tins	...	...	...	134

## Other Goods :—

Cheese	...	...	...	51
Wet Fish	...	...	...	976
Cereals	...	...	...	16
Fresh Vegetables	..	...	...	5600
Oranges	..	...	...	200
Sweets	..	...	...	12
46 Fowls	...	...	...	148
7 Ducks	...	...	...	22
3 Pigeons	...	...	...	3
46 Rabbits	...	...	...	138



# URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE

## Carcases Inspected and Condemned :—

		Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	...	nil	nil	2385	15719	10735
Number inspected	...	nil	nil	2385	15719	10735
All disease except Tuberculosis						
Whole carcases condemned		nil	nil	1	14	50
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		nil	nil	4	837	293
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	...	nil	nil	.21%	5.41%	3.2%
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcases condemned		nil	nil	nil	nil	41
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		nil	nil	nil	nil	238
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tubercu- losis	... ..	nil	nil	nil	nil	2.6%

## Foods and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 :—

The administration of the Foods and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. Dr. W. G. Patterson, The County Medical Officer, has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Walton and Weybridge Urban District during 1946.

Articles.	Analysed.		Adulterated or deteriorated.		Prose- cutions.	Con- victions.
	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.		
Milk	26					
Coffee		1				
Sausages	2		1		1	1
Sausage Meat	1		1		1	1
Spirits	1	7				
Broth		1				
Baking Powder		1				
Complevite						
Vitamins	1	1	1			
Meat Paste		3				
Soup		1				
Supavite		1				
Ferote Fruit Elixir		1				
Totals	31	16	3		2	2



## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

### Scarlet Fever :—

The incidence of scarlet fever approximates to that of the last three years; fifty-eight cases were notified, and forty of these were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment. Isolation in hospital is no longer advocated universally. If a patient can have a room to himself at home he is really under better conditions than he would be in a general scarlet fever ward where one has to contend with relapses and cross infections from different types of streptococci. The local fever hospital practice is to isolate each patient in cubicles, but these are limited in number. Isolation in hospital is, of course, imperative in cases occurring on dairy farms and in certain food handlers if outbreaks are to be controlled.

The disease generally was mild in character. All hospital cases were treated with a course of one of the drugs of the sulphonamide group, scarlet fever antitoxin being given to acutely ill patients on admission. These methods, coupled with isolation in cubicles, result in a low complication rate, and discharge from hospital in approximately three weeks in ninety per cent. of cases.

The distribution of cases was as follows

Walton	...	...	...	31
Weybridge	...	...	...	12
Hersham	...	...	...	12
Oatlands	...	...	...	3

Scarlet fever is a difficult disease to control as notification and isolation cannot be secured in cases of streptococcal sore throat, which is part of the disease and equally infectious.

### Diphtheria :—

Five cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for further investigation and diagnosis. Only one of these cases was confirmed as clinical diphtheria. This case had just been admitted to a residential school with the disease contracted elsewhere.

This is the first year on record that no cases occurred in the district and emphasises the efficacy of diphtheria immunisation and the efficiency with which it is carried out by all concerned, including propaganda work by Health Visitors.

Throat swabs are examined at the Epsom Public Health Laboratory or at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, when no transport is available.

Serum is available to medical practitioners at the Weybridge and Walton Hospitals or at the Council Offices, Weybridge, on application.

It is now the practice to give reinforcing doses of A.P.T. to children entering the infant schools in the district in addition to the primary course at one year of age.

#### **Diphtheria Immunisation :—**

The following represents the number of children of school and pre-school age immunised by the prophylactic Alum Precipitated Toxoid :—

Immunisation of children aged 5 to 14 at schools	...	...	...	15
Immunisation of children of school and pre-school age at Immunisation Clinics—				
S.C.C. Clinic, Walton:				
School children	...	...	...	12
Pre-school children	...	...	...	116

In addition one hundred and fifty-four reinforcing doses were given, mainly to children entering school at 5 years of age.

In addition to the figures given above five hundred and thirty-three children under 15 years of age were immunised either by Private Practitioners or Assistant County Medical Officers at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

The following is the estimated position showing the percentage of children immunised in the district :—

Estimated population of children (Registrar General's estimate mid 1946):

Under 5 years	...	...	2910
Percentage immunised	...	...	76%
5 to 14 years	...	...	4520
Percentage immunised	...	...	71%

From a survey of local elementary schools it is evident that over ninety per cent. of the children in attendance have been inoculated against Diphtheria. No reliable figures are available for children in attendance at private schools.

### **Diphtheria Immunisation Propaganda :—**

Apart from Ministry of Health broadcasts and the Ministry of Information film trailers shown at public cinemas, poster notices have been exhibited in clinics, schools and other sites.

It is felt that undoubtedly the most useful form of propaganda is by personal contact with parents. General Practitioners, District Nurses, Elementary School Teachers, and especially the Surrey County Council Health Visitors have been of great assistance in securing a satisfactory response.

### **Pneumonia :—**

Twenty-three cases of primary or influenzal pneumonia were notified.

Fifteen deaths were recorded.

### **Malaria :—**

Eleven cases of malaria were notified, all in Service personnel recently returned from the tropics.

### **Measles :—**

The incidence of measles following on the epidemic of the previous year was small, only one case being admitted to hospital for treatment.

### **Scabies and Lice :—**

The Cleansing Station at the S.C.C. Clinic in Walton was again put to very good use.



## URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE

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The work is carried out mainly under the supervision of the Surrey County Council's Health Visitors who are assisted by British Red Cross voluntary workers.

During the year one hundred and eighty-eight attendances were made at Walton.

Routine treatment for scabies now consists in the use of a twenty-five per cent. emulsion of Benzyl Benzoate. It is advisable that prophylactic treatment be given to all members of the family when a case of scabies is discovered. For this purpose Benzyl Benzoate in the form of a vanishing cream has proved successful.

For lice infestations the solution Lethane 384 Special has been successful. Used prophylactically it is of value in preventing re-infestations of the scalp and in the form of a hair lotion should similarly be employed by all members of the family during the time treatment is being undertaken by others.

No remedy yet appears to be effective for nits in the hair and mechanical removal of the majority of these is the only satisfactory way of dealing with this prevalent complaint.

### Notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to I.D. Hospital.	Total Deaths
Smallpox			
Scarlet Fever	55	40	
Diphtheria	1	1	
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)			
Puerperal Pyrexia	3		
Pneumonia	23		15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			
Erysipelas	3	3	
Malaria	11		
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica			1
Measles	47	1	
Whooping Cough	91		
Cerebro-spinal Fever			
Dysentery			
Poliomyelitis			



# URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE

## Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

according to Age Groups.

AGE	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid fever)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Encephalitis Lethargica	Malaria
Under 1 year		1						2	5						
1—2 years						1		4	14						
2—3 years		3						5	14						
3—4 years		4				1		4	15						
4—5 years		2				1		7	5						
5—10 years		26				1		19	32						
10—15 years		12	1			1		1	3						
15—25 years		3						2							1
25—35 years		3			3	3		2	1						7
35—40 years						5			2						3
45—65 years		1				8	2								
65 years and upwards						2	1								
Unspecified								1							
TOTAL		55	1		3	23	3	47	91						11

# URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE

## Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

The following cases occurred in Elementary Schools and Day Nurseries :—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Spt.	Oct	Nov.	Dec
Chickenpox	2	6	1		1	9	3			2	4	14
German Measles	1				2				1	1		
Mumps	85	14	3		1	1	5	1		1	2	9
Jaundice					1	1	1		1			

The Head Teachers of the local elementary schools forward to the Medical Officer weekly returns of non-notifiable infectious diseases. This is a useful procedure which is much appreciated, and is a way in which the Medical Officer of Health can be kept informed of the prevalence of infectious diseases other than those required to be notified by medical practitioners.

## Tuberculosis.—New Cases and Mortality :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1 year						1		
1— 5 years								
5—15 years				1				1
15—25 years	3	7					1	
25—35 years	2	1	1		1	1	1	
35—45 years	1	1	2		2	1	1	
45—55 years	2							
55—65 years	3				3			
65 upwards					2			
Unspecified		1						
Totals	12	9	3	1	8	3	3	1

## URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE

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### **Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925.**

### **Public Health Act, 1936. Section 172 :—**

No case arose in which action was necessary under the above Act and Regulations.

### **Tuberculosis Care Committee :—**

Very useful work was carried out by this committee during the year. All cases requiring help are considered on notification and on discharge from a sanatorium. Particular attention is paid to adequate housing for affected families, for it is realised that prevention of infection in the home is all important.

The Ministry of Health's scheme of mass miniature radiography and financial allowances introduced in 1943 and administered by the County Medical Officer of Health represents such an advance in the detection and treatment of this problem that some remarks as to its significance are desirable.

By mass miniature radiography one can rapidly take small X-ray plates of a person's chest and so refer any suspicious cases for a fuller examination. In this manner early pulmonary disease can be recognised and treatment instituted at a stage in the illness when the chances of recovery are good. The mass miniature radiography unit visited the district during the year and was fully employed for two weeks.

This scheme will ultimately take its place as a routine for all children of school leaving age as well as being applied to workers in training establishments and various branches of industry.

As regards financial allowances, these are a fundamental necessity to ensure that the case after detection receives adequate treatment without undue hardship falling upon either the patient or the family. Maintenance allowances and special payments are available to promote a frame of mind in the patient and family conducive to recovery as well as contributing materially towards any loss of income.



### **Venereal Disease :—**

As regards this infection and its incidence throughout the country generally, schemes for its treatment and control are again administered by the County Medical Officer of Health. Clinic facilities have been extended to deal with the increased number of cases both venereal and non-venereal in origin.

Regulation 33 (b) made under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940 came into operation in 1943. This provides for the notification by "Special Registered Practitioners" to the County Medical Officer of Health of persons stated by patients suffering from venereal diseases to be the source of infection. When two independent notifications are received in respect of the same person the County Medical Officer of Health is empowered to require the person so named to submit to medical examination and if necessary, treatment.

During these years the Central Council for Health Education have undertaken work of a propaganda nature and several of the local factories directed towards securing early medical treatment of all suspected of this disease.





